

REMARKS

Claims 5 and 15 stand objected to. Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 13-16, and 21-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), as being unpatentable over Comas et al, U.S. Patent No. 5,738,583 (“Comas”). Claims 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Comas in view of Eck et al, U.S. Patent No. 6,716,103 (“Eck”). Claims 11, 12, and 18-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Comas in view of Thomas et al, U.S. Patent No. 6,453,160 (“Thomas”). Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections for at least the following reasons.

A. Claim Objections

Claim 5 has been objected to because the phrase “said microprocessor” lacks antecedent basis. Applicant respectfully submits that Claim 5 as amended overcomes this objection.

Claim 15 has been objected to because the Office Action states that the phrase “to at least one of said one of said degrees of freedom” should be changed to “to at least one of said one or more degrees of freedom.” Applicant respectfully submits that Claim 15 as amended overcomes this objection.

B. 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) Rejections

Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 13-16, and 21-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), as being unpatentable over Comas. Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections for at least the following reasons.

35 U.S.C. § 102(b) recites:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless – (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of the application for patent in the United States.

In addition, “a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.” *See*, M.P.E.P. 2131, citing *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987).

Comas Does Not Teach a Wireless Access Device Receiving Cached Communication

Independent Claims 1 and 24 disclose a system for providing and a wireless communications device for performing, respectively, interactive applications wherein a “wireless ...device receives cached communication.” Applicant respectfully submits that Comas does not disclose each and every element of Claims 1 and 24.

The Office Action states that Comas discloses a system wherein a wireless access device receives cached communication from a server in a passage that states, in part, “...the game server 31 transmits updated data signals which are received by Users A and B, 10A and 10B respectively.” (col. 4. lines 49-52). *Office Action of December 16, 2005*, at 3. Applicant respectfully asserts that nowhere in this reference, or in Figure 3, is a wireless access device receiving *cached communication* disclosed. The reference discloses the game server transmitting updated data signals. However, a *cached communication* is completely distinct from an updated signal because cached information is stored, whereas updated information is merely ‘current’ information. Thus, Applicant respectfully asserts that Claim 1 is not disclosed in the reference cited by the Office Action and, therefore, Claim 1 is patentable over Comas in this regard.

Accordingly, Applicant submits at least Claim 1 is patently distinguishable over the prior art cited. Applicant further submits that Claims 2, 4, 6, 9, 13, and 14 are similarly distinguishable over the prior art cited by virtue of their ultimate dependency from a patently distinct base claim.

Comas Does Not Teach a Wireless Access Device Receiving Cached Communication

Independent Claims 15, 22, and 23 disclose a method, computer program, and a wireless communications device, respectively, “for performing interactive applications...comprising: ...[elements necessary for] receiving communications indicative of...cached updates.” Independent Claim 25 discloses a computer program “being suitable for being performed...comprising...code for storing data...of received communications indicative of...cached updates.” Applicant respectfully submits that Comas does not disclose each and every element of Claims 15, 22, 23, and 25.

The Office Action states that Comas discloses a method wherein communications indicative of cached updates are received in a passage that states “...the game server 31 transmits updated data signals which are received by Users A and B, 10A and 10B respectively.” (col. 4. lines 49-52). *Office Action of December 16, 2005 at 4.* Applicant respectfully asserts that nowhere in this reference is the notion of receiving *cached communication* disclosed. The reference discloses the game server transmitting updated data signals. However, as previously described, a *cached communication* is completely distinct from an updated signal because cached information is stored, whereas updated information is merely ‘current’ information. Thus, Applicant respectfully asserts that Claims 15, 22, 23, and 25 are not disclosed in the reference cited by the Office Action and, therefore, they are patentable over Comas in this regard.

Accordingly, Applicant submits at least Claims 15, 22, 23, and 25 are patently distinguishable over the prior art cited. Applicant further submits that Claim 16 is similarly distinguishable over the prior art cited by virtue of its ultimate dependency from a patently distinct base claim.

C. 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Rejections

Claims 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Comas in view of Eck. Claims 11, 12, and 18-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Comas in view of Thomas. Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections for at least the following reasons.

35 U.S.C. §103(a) recites:

[a] patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the references or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all claim elements. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable

expectation of success must both be found in the prior art and not based on applicant's disclosure.

In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). M.P.E.P. 706.02(j).

Comas and Eck Do Not Teach a Wireless Access Device Receiving Cached Communication or Communications Indicative of Cached Updates

Claims 3, 5, 7, 8, and 10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Comas in view of Eck. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for at least the following reasons.

For at least the reasons set forth hereinabove, Comas fails to teach all of the limitations of independent Claim 1. The deficiencies in the teachings of Comas are not remedied by the addition of Eck nor does the present Office Action suggest that they are. The present Office Action states that “Eck...discloses a handheld wireless gaming machine.” *Office Action of December 16, 2005*, at 5. Applicant respectfully submits that the present Office Action makes no mention of Eck disclosing any other element of Claim 1 and nowhere in the Eck reference is “wireless access devices receiv[ing] *cached communication*” disclosed. Thus, Applicant respectfully asserts that Eck does not disclose this element of Claim 1. Because Comas and Eck fail to disclose this element, Applicant respectfully asserts not all of the elements of Claim 1 are taught.

Accordingly, Applicant submits at least Claim 1 is patently distinguishable over the prior art cited. Applicant further submits that Claims 3, 5, 7, 8, and 10 are similarly distinguishable over the prior art cited by virtue of their ultimate dependency from patently distinct base Claim 1.

Claim 17 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Comas in view of Eck. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for at least the following reasons.

For at least the reasons set forth hereinabove, Comas fails to teach all of the limitations of independent Claim 15. The deficiencies in the teachings of Comas are not remedied by the addition of Eck nor does the present Office Action suggest that they are. The present Office Action states that “Eck...discloses a handheld wireless gaming machine.” *Office Action of December 16, 2005*, at 5. Applicant respectfully submits that the present Office Action makes no mention of Eck disclosing any other element of Claim 15 and nowhere in the Eck reference is a “method for performing...interactive applications...comprising: ...receiving communications indicative of...cached updates” disclosed. Thus, Applicant respectfully asserts that Eck does not disclose this element of Claim 15. Because Comas and Eck fail to disclose this element, Applicant respectfully asserts that not all of the elements of Claim 15 are taught.

Accordingly, Applicant submits at least Claim 15 is patently distinguishable over the prior art cited. Applicant further submits that Claim 17 is similarly distinguishable over the prior art cited by virtue of its ultimate dependency from patently distinct base Claim 15.

Comas and Thomas Do Not Teach a Wireless Access Device Receiving Cached Communication or Communications Indicative of Cached Updates

Claims 11 and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Comas in view of Thomas. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for at least the following reasons.

For at least the reasons set forth hereinabove, Comas fails to teach all of the limitations of independent Claim 1. The deficiencies in the teachings of Comas are not remedied by the

addition of Thomas nor does the present Office Action suggest that they are. The present Office Action states that “Thomas...discloses a broadcast transmitter 215 that transmits any desired portion of a gaming data to a handheld wireless access device in code division multiple access (CDMA) format.” *Office Action of December 16, 2005*, at 6. Applicant respectfully submits that the present Office Action makes no mention of Thomas disclosing any other element of Claim 1 and nowhere in the Thomas reference is “wireless access devices receiv[ing] *cached communication*” disclosed. Thus, Applicant respectfully asserts that Thomas does not disclose this element of Claim 1. Because Comas and Thomas fail to disclose this element, not all of the elements of Claim 1 are taught.

Accordingly, Applicant submits at least Claim 1 is patently distinguishable over the prior art cited. Applicant further submits that Claims 11 and 12 are similarly distinguishable over the prior art cited by virtue of their ultimate dependency from patently distinct base Claim 1.

Claims 18-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Comas in view of Thomas. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for at least the following reasons.

For at least the reasons set forth hereinabove, Comas fails to teach all of the limitations of independent Claim 15. The deficiencies in the teachings of Comas are not remedied by the addition of Thomas nor does the present Office Action suggest that they are. The present Office Action states that “Thomas...discloses a broadcast transmitter 215 that transmits any desired portion of a gaming data to a handheld wireless access device in code division multiple access (CDMA) format.” *Office Action of December 16, 2005*, at 6. Applicant respectfully submits that the present Office Action makes no mention of Thomas disclosing any other element of Claim 1

and nowhere in the Thomas reference is a “method for performing...interactive applications... comprising: ...receiving communications indicative of...cached updates” disclosed. Thus, Applicant respectfully asserts that Thomas does not disclose this element of Claim 15. Because Comas and Thomas fail to disclose this element, not all of the elements of Claim 15 are taught.

Accordingly, Applicant submits at least Claim 15 is patently distinguishable over the prior art cited. Applicant further submits that Claims 18-20 are similarly distinguishable over the prior art cited by virtue of their ultimate dependency from patently distinct base Claim 15.

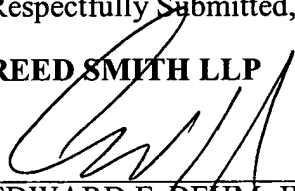
Conclusion

Applicant respectfully requests early and favorable action with regard to the present Application, and a Notice of Allowance for all pending claims is earnestly solicited.

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Respectfully Submitted,

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